

WOMAN'S HOME PAGE

CHARLES DWYER... Editor.

VISITING AND TRAVELING GOWNS

LATEST DESIGNS FOR HOUSE PARTY COSTUMES

WHEN one sets out on a round of visits to seashore and country at this season the problem of one's clothing is a perplexing one. One must be prepared for all emergencies and have the proper costume for whatever entertainment one's hosts provide; on the other hand, one must not cumber oneself with a great deal of baggage, nor carry gowns which packing might injure.

This last danger one can avoid this year, fortunately, by the favor shown by the great designers for linen and lingerie gowns. For everything but the formal dinner, lingerie and linen creations are seen everywhere at Newport and Bar Harbor worn by the conversationalists, as well as the ultra-fashionable. In planning one's summer wardrobe, therefore, one can count on linen as a standby, and linen is satisfactory when traveling, for, on arriving at one's destination, one can unpack the gowns, have them pressed and they look as well as though they had never been closely confined within a trunk.

In the illustrations I have arranged a traveling and visiting outfit which, although not elaborate or extensive, will enable you at all times to be appropriately and modestly gowned. The gowns comprise one for traveling, one for morning wear, with or without the coat, a lingerie gown for receptions, lawn parties and other semi-formal occasions, a linen coat gown to be worn driving or at outdoor sporting contests and an evening gown. I shall describe them in the order from left to right in which they appear in the photographs.

Green Linen Dress with Pocket Trimming

A very unique trimming is shown here, these pocket motifs being used on many of the redingote frocks of linen and mohair which Paris dressmakers are turning out. This redingote of pine-green linen is severely simple in cut and buttons from shoulder to hem down one side of the front. A braided strip of the linen is used in the manner illustrated on both sides of this redingote, the strip crossing under the arm above a square pocket motif, also braided, pocket and strip ends being finished with big tassels. The cavalier hat of green straw is massed with shaded-green plumes.

This white linen gown is extremely simple in design and adapted to many needs. The skirt is of the present fashionable mode with a high corsage girde effect. The coat is loose in cut and heavily embroidered with soutache.

Crossed-Over Effects Very Fashionable

Lapping points of fabric and draperies crossed one over the other are much used this season. In this graceful satin dinner gown the draperies on both bodice and skirt are carried across from right to left and are caught under motifs of white embroidered roses. More of this rich white embroidery forms the strip across the bodice, and pearl fringe hangs from the edge of the bodice and skirt. Yoke and sleeves are of dotted net, the yoke being laid plain over the neck to give the decolette effect that is favored just now.

This traveling costume of gray-black checks with broad black braid trimming is very serviceable. It will stand hard usage and does not soil easily.

Wreck of Cambric Embroidery

One of the new heavy embroidery costumes, with cambric as a foundation material, is shown here. This costume, as will be seen, is formed of the deep flouncing, fitted to the figure in sections, which are joined by a narrow center de luxe of Cluny lace. Embroidery insertion is introduced in long lines, which add much to the richness of the gown, as do also the white crescent ornaments trimming the bodice.

Little Things in Journeying Every One Should Know

At the first glance it might seem to the casual reader that manners in traveling correspond with customs, but a little thought will prove the contrary. People who are sadly deficient in manners may be very exact in following what they think and do those who know very little about customs may be carefully courteous in manners.

For example, a person who has good manners in traveling speaks in low tones, does not laugh loudly, does not talk for the benefit of the public or mention names, does not push forward aggressively; yet this person may not know, simply from lack of experience in traveling, what to do, what to wear—in a word, what are the customs. But, at the outset, I may state that a person of refined taste and good manners is absolutely sure to avoid conspicuous dress in traveling.

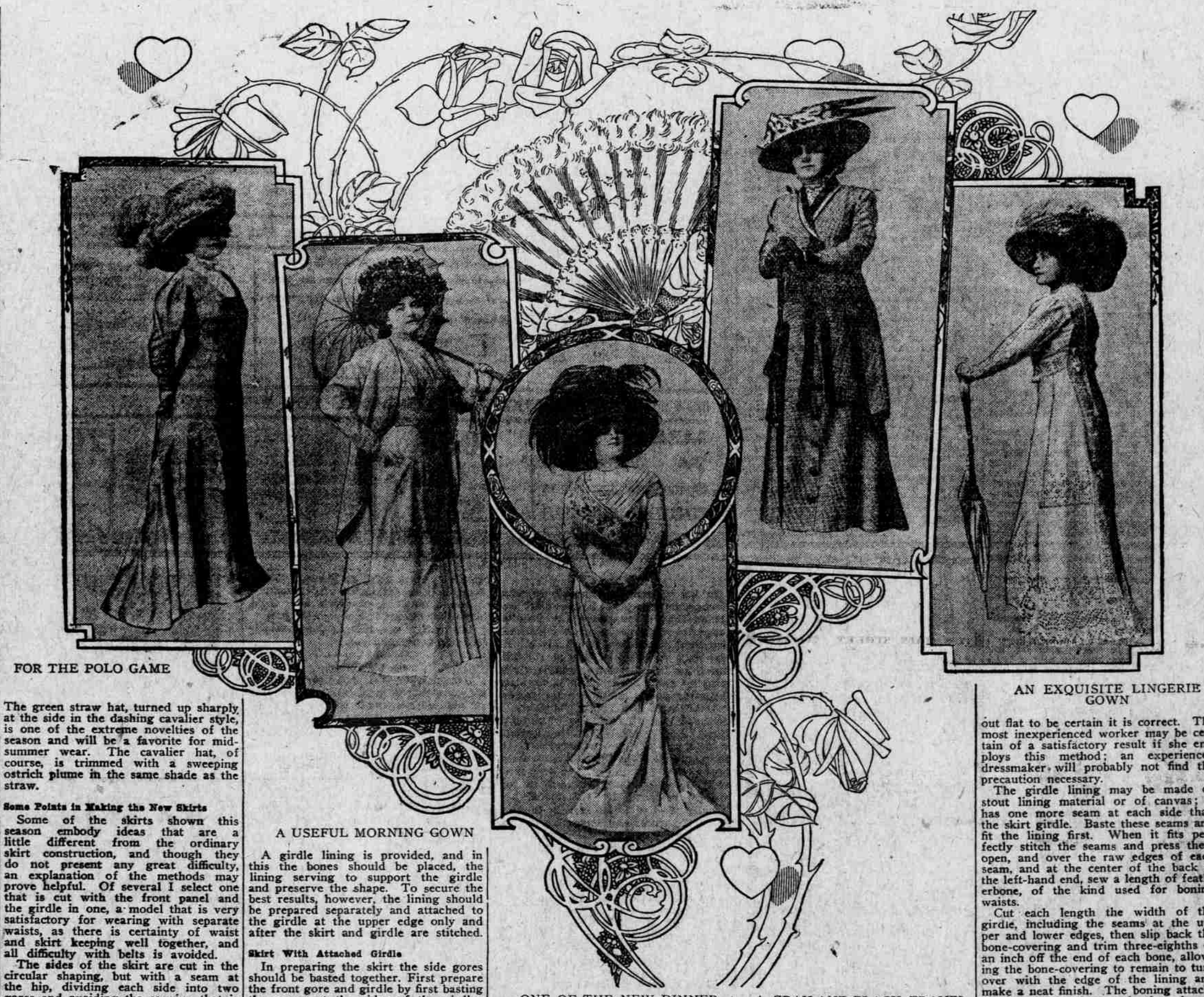
An instinctive sense of the fitness of things is always part of the possession of a person of refinement, even though practically inexperienced in the ways of the world.

On the other hand, a person may have practical knowledge about tickets, luggage, customs at hotels, fees, etc., and yet may be loud-voiced, or assume superior airs, or monopolize more than a fair share of space on a train, for instance, by filling an adjoining seat with bag or wrap, while ignoring the fact that another person is in search of a seat. This mark of rude manners is one of the most noticeable things in traveling.

Dressing for Traveling

In regard to dress for traveling, while it is true that lighter colors are worn now, and that thin materials are sensibly chosen for warm weather, it is not to be denied that perishable materials, and those that soil quickly, are not desirable for one who must practice economy. Dainty dresses of pale shades, delicate and expensive wraps are not for the woman of moderate means, and it would be an extravagance, an affectation, and in bad taste to assume attire which is not in accordance with one's purse, and which is not appropriate to circumstances.

A gown which might be worn for a



FOR THE POLO GAME

The green straw hat, turned up sharply at the side in the dashing cavalier style, is one of the extreme novelties of the season and will be a favorite for mid-summer wear. The cavalier hat, of course, is trimmed with a sweeping ostrich plume in the same shade as the straw.

Some Points in Making the New Skirts

Some of the skirts shown this season embody ideas that are a little different from the ordinary skirt construction, and though they do not present any great difficulty, an explanation of the methods may prove helpful. Of several I select one that is cut with the front panel and the girde in one, a model that is very satisfactory for wearing with separate waists, as there is certainty of waist and skirt keeping well together, and all difficulty with belts is avoided.

The sides of the skirt are cut in the circular shape, but with a seam at the hip, dividing each side into two gores and avoiding the sagging that is almost inevitable on the bias line of a circular skirt. For convenience in fitting, the girde also has a seam at the side on a line with the side-seam of the skirt. The skirt seam may be finished as a lap-seam, turning toward the back to correspond with the seams of the front panel, or may be pressed open; in either case, the girde seam should be pressed open.

A USEFUL MORNING GOWN

A girde lining is provided, and in this the bones should be placed, the lining serving to support the girde and preserve the shape. To secure the best results, however, the lining should be prepared separately and attached to the girde at the upper edge only and after the skirt and girde are stitched.

Skirt With Attached Girde

In preparing the skirt the side gores should be basted together. First prepare the front gore and girde by first basting the seams at the sides of the girde; then turn under three-eighths of an inch at the upper edge of the girde and along its lower edge, continuing down each side of the front breadth. For convenience in basting this turn under on the curved line at the front, baste close to the fold-edge, then clip the raw edges sufficiently deep to make them lie flat.

The turning may be more easily and

ONE OF THE NEW DINNER GOWNS

neatly done in this way than if the edges are clipped first, and there will be less danger of fraying. There is a simple plan that will obviate all danger of stretching, both on the curved line of the girde and the front edge of the side gore to which it is to be joined. Before turning under the girde edge,

A GRAY-AND-BLACK TRAVELING COSTUME

make on the fold-line (three-eighths of an inch inside of the edge) a line of running stitches—each about one-quarter of an inch long—using basting cotton.

Have the line of stitches just tight enough to hold the shape. Lay the piece on a table or lap-board, and smooth it

AN EXQUISITE LINGERIE GOWN

out flat to be certain it is correct. The most inexperienced worker may be certain of a satisfactory result if she employs this method; an experienced dressmaker will probably not find the precaution necessary.

The girde lining may be made of stout lining material or of canvas; it has one more seam at each side than the skirt girde. Baste these seams and fit the lining first. When it fits perfectly stitch the seams and press them open, and over the raw edges of each seam, and at the center of the back at the left-hand end, sew a length of featherbone, of the kind used for boning

waists.

Cut each length the width of the girde, including the seams at the upper and lower edges, then slip back the bone-covering and trim three-eighths of an inch off the end of each bone, allowing the bone-covering to remain to turn over with the edge of the lining and make a neat finish. The boning attachment is not used to apply these bones, but they are always at hand to carry a row of stitches in each edge of the casing.

Put on the lining, the boning toward the figure, and over it adjust the skirt girde. Be careful that the tracing thread down the center-front of the skirt hangs straight. If through any inequality in the size of the hips it draws toward one side, raise the side

gore of the skirt on the opposite or smaller side into the girde. If doing this makes the width of this side around the hip from front to back too great, take out the excess at the seam joining the two side gores; do not, if it can be avoided, disturb the seam where the front panel joins the first side gore.

After fitting, remove the skirt and lining, baste any necessary alterations, then stitch and press the seams. Stitch the girde at both upper and lower edges and along the sides of the front panel. The stitching should be about one-eighth of an inch back from the fold-edge to make the overlapping edges well-defined. Fit the lining into the girde, trying both on again and pinning them together if that seems advisable.

Turn under a seam at both upper and lower edges of the lining. Catch-stitch or hem the lower edge, leaving it free from the cloth; hem the upper edge by hand to the turned-over edge of the cloth girde. The boning is placed toward the inside of the lining in order that its impression may not show through the girde, no matter how lightweight the goods of the skirt may be.

A Buttoned Skirt

Another model is shown with simulated button-and-buttonhole closing at the center-front, the lapping edge of the closing being cut into what may be called squared scallops. Not everyone will want to undertake this work, though it undoubtedly adds to the good effect of garments. After the correct front length of the skirt is determined a line of tracing threads represents the center-front of the skirt; the overlapping edge in any case must be faced back a seam past this center-front line.

Baste this facing to the outside of the right-hand portion of the front gore. Lay the scallop pattern on the gore even with the front edge, the side of the scallop-piece three-eighths of an inch below the waist edge at the center-front. Mark with chalk, then baste and afterward stitch a seam three-eighths of an inch inside the edge and the diagonal chalked line, carrying it to meet the straight chalk line that divides the blocks or scallops.

Notch down to the sewing-line in each of the V shapes, turn the facing-piece over, being careful to make good corner turns, baste around the fold-edge and stitch. Several rows of stitching may be made or one or more rows of soutache may be sewed a space from the edge, carrying the braid to the center-line.

A Simpler Method

A much simpler method, by which practically the same result may be reached, is to face the overlapping piece, leaving the edge straight. Mark on the right side with chalk, as described, and use this chalk line as a guide for braiding. Several rows of soutache with spaces between, the width of the braid, will have good trimming effect. The simulated buttonhole in each scallop is also made of the braid, or if stitching may be made or one or more rows of soutache may be sewed a space from the edge, carrying the braid to the center-line.

Face the left-hand front portion with a piece of lining material and join it to the right-hand portion by laying its edge even with the braid, or if stitching on that portion. A button sewed at the center of each scallop through both skirt portions secures them together. Buttons for this purpose should be the same color as the skirt material, or of its predominating color if mixed or checked goods are used.

Buttons

In fact, many of the high-class tailors have the buttons made in their workshops, covering wooden button-molds (that may be bought for a few cents per dozen) with scraps of the material which have been embroidered.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS IN TRAVELING

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On the other hand, a person may have practical knowledge about tickets, luggage, customs at hotels, fees, etc., and yet may be loud-voiced, or assume superior airs, or monopolize more than a fair share of space on a train, for instance, by filling an adjoining seat with bag or wrap, while ignoring the fact that another person is in search of a seat. This mark of rude manners is one of the most noticeable things in traveling.

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A gown which might be worn for a

short trip in a drawing-room car is not suitable for a long journey in an ordinary car, and, as I have said, anything that is very conspicuous in traveling is not in good taste. Showy gowns or hats are as much to be condemned as loud voices and marked gesticulations.

Serviceable Materials

Serviceable traveling dresses may be of pongee, voile, Panama or mohair, the little jackets or boleros giving a becoming effect over a dainty blouse. Linen, gingham and other washable fabrics are for occasional wear in traveling. One's attire may be very simple, yet never severe, and it must be immaculately neat. Shabbiness in dress is unpardonable, and the woman who thinks that "anything will do" for traveling is grievously mistaken. Absolute freshness is necessary. If one cannot afford a variety of gowns, one can afford a plentiful supply of washable waists. Even when traveling rapidly and remaining but a few days in each place, one can have one's clothing washed promptly at a hotel laundry.

For the evening dinner at a hotel or on an ocean steamer, a dress of foulard or other soft silk, high in the neck, may be worn, the present fashion of lace yoke and collar making a becoming touch; or a lace waist with a skirt of silk or voile may be chosen. It is a mistake to think that evening dress is worn at dinner on ocean steamers.

A tendency to a certain type are plentiful in traveling, but are not to be regarded as examples of good breeding. Costliness and elaboration in dress, jewels worn while traveling, are not evidences of refinement, but the reverse. Sensible women, those who know that the tendency to display is on the increase and is ruinous in its effects—women who are sure of themselves—know that culture and refinement go hand-in-hand with simplicity in dress and demeanor.

The Young Girl Traveling

In these days women travel about very independently, and they will be treated with respect always, provided they are quiet and dignified. Young girls do not travel about alone on long journeys, nor do they stop at hotels

alone, but should be accompanied by an older woman, whose presence saves them from criticism.

On a journey in our own country it is customary to carry as little as possible by hand. A small bag and an umbrella are allowable, but bundles, boxes, baskets or numerous packages of any sort are not correct to carry. Luggage is checked, and it is a convenience to purchase one's railway ticket in advance, and for a small fee, have one's luggage checked through from one's residence, or hotel, to destination. This saves the trouble of looking for one's trunks at the station before starting, but if this cannot be done, it is important to attend personally to checking one's luggage at the station in order to avoid mistakes.

Going Abroad

For the benefit of those who intend to travel abroad, a few hints are included here.

Guide books are necessary for foreign travel.

On a steamer one has a stateroom, where one undresses comfortably at home, and goes to bed. A warm wrapper may be laid on the foot of the bed or placed conveniently near, in case of necessity, and there are always little racks, or places where one can tuck away warm slippers, shoes, stockings, etc.

It is important to arrange with the stewardess soon after going on board about the morning bath, and unless the weather is unusually severe and stormy, one would go to the bathroom and take the regular morning bath as at home. A steamer trunk is necessary for a sea trip, because it slips under the berth in a stateroom and is out of the way, and can be drawn out when required. A large trunk would be sent down to the "hold."

These trunks are labeled "stateroom," or "hold," the labels being procured from the steamship company when obtaining tickets. A bag in which to carry a variety of small articles is required. A steamer rug and a warm wrap are essential. It is important to engage a steamer chair from the deck steward soon after going on board, and to have it in an agreeable place—the south side being preferable. A fee is charged for the use of the chair. The chair is marked with one's name, and is thus easily distinguishable.

Fees are always given to the deck steward, table steward, stateroom steward and stewardess when leaving the ship.

If one is obliged to occupy a stateroom with another person, one is careful to be very considerate in one's manners.

When purchasing steamship tickets, one may secure a railway ticket for the first city to be visited.

In England it is correct to travel in second or third-class railway carriages in preference to the more expensive first-class. On the continent it is necessary to travel either first or second-class.

Purchasing Tickets in Europe

It is a convenience to purchase railway tickets at one of the agencies or companies, where explicit information can be had about routes, rates, etc. No extra charge is made. Tickets so purchased do not identify the holder with any special party; the tickets are the same as those at railway stations.

Foreign railway travel differs materially from American customs, and it is advisable to carry only such luggage as may be easily placed by porters in the railway carriage. A large portmanteau, or a suit case, will be convenient. Porters are always at hand at trains to carry one's belongings from cab to train or vice versa, and they are quick and obliging, and expect only a small fee.

Trunks are troublesome things for constant use in Europe. They are weighed and extra charges are made for them. Checks, such as are known in America, are not obtainable, although certain methods prevail of sending "registered" luggage. When making trips, therefore, it is best to have one's trunks stored at one of the agencies in large cities, and to carry only such luggage as can be conveniently handled.

Fees to servants at hotels are given at the close of one's stay. These should be ample, but not excessive.

REVIVAL OF BEADWORK

Beautiful New Designs in Old-Fashioned Fancy Work

BEAD WORK is a perennial sort of decoration that seesaws, now up, now down, in popular favor, but even when out of sight may always be depended upon for a reappearance. The weaving of beads on a small loom into girdeles, bands, chains and fobs was an innovation that attracted many needleworkers, and much of this work is still done. Just now the possibilities that lie in the reproduction of handsome and costly jewel necklaces through the medium of the beautifully colored cut jewel beads is making an appeal.

Varieties of Beads

The beads may be bought in several sizes and in numerous shapes. Besides the well-known round beads there are olive, oval and pear shapes, the latter used principally as pendant.

The variety and beauty of the beads should prove inspirational to even the least experienced. In the cut or faceted beads the colors of the well-known gems are reproduced—the blue of the sapphire, yellow of amber and topaz, the emerald and the amethyst, and when these are combined with pearl or iridescent crystal beads the result is decidedly pleasing.

Stout silk thread is the best to string them on, and it should be waxed to prevent rubbing and fraying. Each of

the pendant beads is secured by having the thread run through a smaller bead, thread and small beads. The design is brought back to the main chain again. Regulation snap-clasps of gold plate may be purchased from the bead dealers and finish the chain at the back, the stringing threads being secured into a small ring at each end of the clasp.

Flat Chain

There is another kind of chain that is very much liked, and this is the flat chain that is made with fine needle and thread and small beads. The design is usually floral, daisies and forget-me-nots being admirably suggested by the small white or blue beads. These chains encircle the neck and may be made long enough to serve as a fan chain, a small snap-hook being secured to the chain by which the fan may be attached.

A Daisy Chain

The first of a number of chains recently shown is simplicity itself, and a favorite offering of the small girl who delights to present a gift that she has made herself. The beads between the

daisies may be any desired color, and the space is regulated by the number of the beads used. In the detail shown, eight green beads were threaded; then, for the daisy, eight white beads were threaded again through the first white bead, thread on one yellow bead, pass needle through fifth white bead, draw up the little white circle with the yellow bead in the center and the daisy is complete. As the beads are quite fine, No. 12 needle will be required, threaded with fine silk thread, used double and waxed. To join another thread, tie in a small, firm knot and clip the ends close.

A Forget-me-not Chain

Another represents a forget-me-not chain of light blue beads, a yellow bead in the center of each blossom. Two needles with double thread in each are required for this chain, the two sets of thread knotted together at the ends. Take up two blue beads, pass the other needle through them in the opposite direction. The second needle is always passed through the beads in the opposite direction to the first; take up one yellow bead, pass other needle through, two blue, pass other needle through; now with the right-hand needle take up two blue and pass the same needle through the second pair of blue beads. Repeat this process for all the forget-me-nots, taking care to push the beads compactly together and holding the thread taut.

Zigzag Daisy Chain

The zigzag daisy chain is green, with white daisies; to make it, thread on two green and two white beads, pass the needle through the first white bead threaded on, turn the chain over, thread two green, needle through last white into last green, turn; two green, needle into last white, turn; four white, needle through the three white beads of previous row; this completes the daisy. Thread two green, needle into green, turn; two white, needle into green, turn; repeat from until the chain is desired length.

A wide forget-me-not chain was made of pale blue with palest green crystal beads. Begin by threading three green beads, turn. Thread one green into first green bead of first row, turn. Take one green into last bead of previous row, one green into first bead of that row, turn. A blue into green, one green into green, one blue into blue, turn.

Thread together two blue and one yellow; then pass needle through the

THE CHILDREN IN SUMMER

It is an important question what to do with the children in the summer when they belong to a family who are city dwellers. Children need the freedom and quiet of the country all the year round. If because of business the city claims the bread-winner, the family should be located in the suburbs. Those who are obliged to stay in the city the greater part of the year must solve the problem.

For children of all ages be sure that the place selected has good drainage and good drinking-water, and that the food is wholesome. I know of one mother who has a child who has traveled with him widely, and ascribes it to the fact that she has never let him drink water indiscriminately, but always either had city well-known bottled waters or had the water boiled before drinking.

Too many country places are unhealthy because of the impure water and the neglect of general sanitary conditions. The inhabitants of such places have become accustomed to them, but strangers are sensitive to them.